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Paul, mixed with a certain quantity of very excellent moral and philosophical reflections. If it had been pronounced, as the substance of it was, as a sermon at Oxford, and flavoured with a few more texts in deference to the place, we are sure that the most respectable heads of houses and professors of divinity would have gone home without a doubt to check their appetite for luncheon.

We know, however, that this is not the real point of the charge. It was stated in the preface to "Essays and Reviews"—and the formula has been adopted in the numerous successors to that volume—that each author was responsible for his own essay and for what he wrote. It was added, in entire independence of each other, and without concert or comparison. The degree to which Dr. Temple can fairly be held responsible for the opinions of his colleagues is therefore a delicate question. It is perfectly obvious to any candid reader that nothing in his own essay could be laid hold of by the most ingenious of theologians as by itself objectionable. Nor is there even a presumption that he agreed in any particular opinion expressed in the other essays. It is said that, "though urged thereto by more than one bishop," he did not withdraw his essay nor disapprove the opinions of his co-essayists. But, inconceivable as it is to the clergyman which would resist more than one bishop, it would not be a generous action when his friends were urging trial in the law courts and by public opinion to express any disagreement if he felt it; it would necessarily imply that there was a certain "solidarity" which had been expressly disavowed, and that his other companions might fairly be put to the question. Any man of common spirit would naturally challenge his accusers to point out any faults they could find in his own writings, without attempting to saddle him with the opinions of his friends. To give way to such demands would certainly look like a desertion. All that can fairly be said is that he held, in the words of the preface, that a free handling of such subjects would be advantageous to the cause of moral and religious truth. This is the extent of his offending; the words that he said of him is that he sincerely held that such a book as "Essays and Reviews" was, on the whole, a beneficial stimulant to inquiry. No one will wonder that the ordinary clergyman should regard even this modified degree of approbation with intense disgust; though more sensible persons would not consider it to be sufficient justification for a revolt against the constitution of the State Church.

(From the *Anglo-American Times*.)

The desire of gain is the influence most universally felt, though not the strongest motive with numerous individuals. The first projectors and layers of the Atlantic cables will retain fame, however little in the end may be their gain, circumstances pointing to the conclusion that it may soon be comparatively small. Although we cannot but regret this, yet they are not the only victims of the march of science, which is apt to trample over its leaders whenever they halt or even slacken their pace where the following is numerous. The cable from

France to Massachusetts already laid does not merely work in opposition, but has materially reduced the tariff. We believe that the French line is threatened with a rival, a body of American gentlemen having already applied to the Emperor's Government for permission to land in France another wire from America. Although this was refused, if the Americans persist it must be granted, or Messrs. Reuter and Elinberg may cut a line to France the end of the line now at Duxbury; nor would the British Possessions avail them; for the same reciprocity which the United States will require would be demanded also by Great Britain. The French Company, therefore, had better, with a good grace, urge on the French Government the concessive reform Congress meets and exacts it, or shuts up the Duxbury office. But it is not equal competition the cable already down have to dread but unequal; and the true danger of laying an ocean line is, that it will surely be beaten in the course of time by invention and the progress of scientific knowledge. The Oceanic Telegraph Company, or rather the Great Oceanic Telegraph Company, for the former name approximated so closely to a company registered a few weeks ago, that the word "Great" had to be inserted, proposed to lay an Allan's cable from Ireland to Halifax via Sable Island. That island is in latitude 41 N., longitude 60 W. of Greenwich, distant something over 200 miles from Halifax, and from the south-west coast of Ireland over 2000 nautical miles. The aggregate weight of that 2000 miles of Allan's cable is but 850 tons, while the same length of the cable of 1866 weighs 3100 tons. Not only, then, is there an immense saving of material, but an ordinary ocean steamer could be employed to lay the line, which would obviate the necessity for that very expensive and very unwieldy machine, the Great Eastern. While so greatly reducing the bulk and weight, it is claimed for Allan's invention that the strength and durability are increased. The assertion is, first, that the conductor is a solid copper wire, weighing 250 lbs. to the nautical mile, instead of seven No. 18 copper wires, weighing 300 lbs. to the mile, as is the case with the Atlantic Cable of 1866. Around the conductor are twenty No. 21 steel wires, No. 9 gauge. Then comes the insulation precisely as in the cable of 1866, which completes the work, a coating of hemp being added, merely as a convenience in handling. The size of the 1866 cable is considerably swelled, its diameter being doubled by the external strength and protection therewith applied. The weight No. 18 galvanised steel wire, surrounded with Manila, rarely laid spirally round the insulated conductor, but the advocates of the other affirm that the strength should be inside the gutta serena, not outside, where it becomes subject to immediate decay and corrosion. The weight is enormously increased, as is the bulk, while the breaking

increased, as is the bulk, while the breaking strain remains the same. The breaking strain of a cable which is made of itself in water. Of course a cable which dispenses with a considerable proportion of the materials used in the construction of its rival must not only be cheaper to lay, but cheaper to make. Hence it is claimed for the Allan invention, that it gives a superiority electrically, the solid wire being a better conductor than the strand of seven; greater durability, there being nothing to get the utter perch to corrode; and much cheaper as to amount in the aggregate to little more than half the cost, while the breaking strain is equal. These are the points upon which stress is laid in bringing the enterprise before the public, but to this the *Times* answers, that no sooner will they have laid their line than another company will come along and offer a still cheaper cable, professing to enable them to undersell its last predecessor, and so on *ad infinitum*. No sooner was this cue given than two letters

appeared in the City Article controverting the statements made in the prospectus of the Great Oceanic Telegraph Co., wherein it is claimed that the route is free from the risks of icebergs and of anchorage, and as a through route that it avoids the dangers of tributary lines breaking down. "Inquirer" asks to what extent is it more direct, and how icebergs, anchorage, and the uncertainties of tributary lines are avoided.

the breakdawns of tributary lines are to be avoided? These advantages claimed for the Great Oceanic the public should accept at what each individual thinks they are worth. Of one thing we feel assured, that at Sable Island the line will not likely to be disturbed by anchors, nor, so far as we understand, by icebergs. But the real point of danger to the existing cables is, the cheapness of the construction—always provided that the line can be constructed and laid as asserted. "Inquirer" states that the Post Office will soon take charge of the land lines in the United Kingdom, and is under an obligation for many years to hand over to the Anglo-Atlantic companies all telegrams addressed to America not specially directed to be sent by another route; and he hints that competition must be met by competition. Now this is the danger. The "Great Oceanic" fix a tariff of 1s. 6d. per word, while the present charge is three shillings. Once if these rates were maintained, the fact that the Post Office was under an obligation to hand all telegrams, not otherwise directed, to the Anglo-Atlantic Companies, would have little weight, for all the messages would be specially directed by the one-and-sixpenny line; but this has weight, that the other lines would immediately reduce their tariff, and so long as it is not in excess the masses would go a little distance out of their way to send messages by the Great Pioneer Companies of ocean telegraphy. The main point of interest for all is to what extent cheap messages can stimulate transatlantic telegraphic communication, and a point it is. On this subject the directors of the Great Oceanic say:—"The natural increase in telegrams is our postpaid geometrical rate inversely to the rate of reduction of tariff, and analogous somewhat to our postal service, as has been fully demonstrated telegraphically, not only in this country, but elsewhere; consequently the directors of this company are doubtful whether they should not have reduced the rate still further, but have resolved that the public shall answer the question,"

That cheap rates will increase messages has been fully proved, but it is probable that we have no conception as yet to what extent. If cheap lines can be laid, cheap work can be made profitable, the more so as the cable is available for the twenty-four hours of the day without the slightest increase of wear and tear. Four lines to America fully employed would lessen materially the mail-bags, and we believe the competition ultimately will be the Telegraph and the Post. Language, more especially English, is rapidly adapting itself to changed circumstances, and the sentence as a means of conveying will soon be conveyed by a word. Brevity, conciseness, and dispatch will become the spirit of commercial intercommunication; and men who get into the habit of doing their business instantaneously and in a few syllables across the Atlantic will scorn the humdrum "waiting game" of letter-writing. It is a luxury now that few can afford, but if the projectors of the Great Oceanic are correct in their calculations, this mode of intercourse may speedily be brought within general reach. A submarine cable is to be laid at once from London to Constantinople, and England, the concession having been granted, will tariff fixed at seven francs for a message of twenty words. Preparations have also been made for a submarine cable from Odessa to Constantinople. We note these facts as they indicate the progress of ocean telegraphy, which will some day line the bottom of the sea like a net, though we grant that the meshes will be large.

(From the *London Review and Examiner*.)

ANOTHER advocate of education by force has come to grief. Though many magistrates are in favour of flogging children into good behaviour and learning their lessons, there are some exceptions; and we are happy to say that the Lord Mayor elect is one of them. A friend of decorum and drill, the wife of an artisan named Phillips, earning thirty shillings a week, was brought before Alderman Besley on a charge of cruelty to her stepdaughter, aged seven, and her stepson, aged five years. Having early lost their natural guardian, the unhappy infants had probably been much neglected. Their father, who is described as a well-disposed and industrious man, being at work out of doors all day, was only too glad on returning home if the children were quiet. They dared not, of course, complain; but their joyless and sickly looks prompted him now and then to ask that more attention and kindness should be shown them. He was usually too busy to show his daughter's case, but it was complied with by their keeper in her own disciplinary way. Every portion of their bodies was impartially selected in turn for the infliction of torture with a stick; and this mode of bringing up her helpless pupils in the way they should go was steadily continued for we know not what length of time, with the most undeniable results.

When resented at length by the almost accidental interference of the landlord of the house where the family dwelt, the poor little boy was bleeding profusely from a wound in the head apparently caused by a recent blow, and he bore about him other marks of ill-treatment too shocking to be recounted here. His sister was found in bed mute with feebleness and fear, every part of her person being discoloured with bruises caused by step-maternal castigation. After their removal constables were sent to arrest their educator. She was engaged in reading, a pursuit of which she was particularly fond. Her husband's offspring used to disturb her intellectual avocation; they had been badly reared, she said, were trying children; and, in short, she would rather quit husband and home than endure the annoyance they occasioned her. If she might reduce them to order. These are the sad predictions of the brute force as a means of instruction do not seem to have been treated with much ceremony by the police; nor to have been regarded with much consideration by the justices sitting at the Mansion House.

by the Phillips sitting at the mansion house. Mrs. Phillips professed that what had happened was a mistake, and that the cut on the boy's head, we presume, was unnecessary for the general purposes of terror and torment, and but for which she might have continued to indulge in the domestic pleasure of inflicting pain without let or hindrance. We quite believe in the sincerity of her protestation; and we have no doubt that she will have the sympathy of all those who are friends of the victims of the misfortune which has come upon her, through a mere slip of the stick from the back to the head of one of her victims. Alderman Bessley, we are glad to know, however, is a

man of another mind. He said her case was one of the worst he had ever known; and not for the wound in the child's head, which may have been unintentional, but for the deliberate and systematic cruelty which Mrs. Philips was proved to have practised, he sentenced her to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for six calendar months, on behalf of the many defenceless and forlorn beings on whom experiments in vivisection are daily practised, we thank him for this decision, which we hope may serve as a warning if it be carried into effect.

The rescued orphans, for orphans to all intents and purposes they were, have fortunately been placed under the care of their grandfather; an allowance for their support being made by their too easy-going and well-to-do parent. But how often is such a resource wanting; and what then is the alternative? Heretofore there has been none except the workhouse and its pauper school. But these children were not paupers, in any true or genuine sense of the term. They were born of respectable persons who had never asked for alms; and no conceivable folly or injustice can be greater than that of flinging such innocent creatures upon the common drift-wood of pauperism, because their mother died while they were young, and their step-mother happened to believe in the useless principles of education much in vogue in the influential quarters. Here is just the exigency that might be fitly and happily met by the system of "boarding out," of which we have frequently spoken.

A STARTLING instance of dangers encountered on the

A STARTLING instance of dangers encountered on the sea, and of the importance of calm judgment and a determined will in a protracted season of imminent peril, is afforded in the transactions of the ship *Westminster*, 1434 tons. She belonged to Messrs. Edminston and Mitchell of Glasgow, and was commanded by E. W. Berryman. The subjoined narrative is from the *Shipwrecked Mariners' Magazine* :—

The ship sailed from Zebu, in the Philippine Islands, on the 9th of November last, with a cargo of 2,300 tons of sugar. All went well till the 16th of November, when the ship entered the Balabac Straits. Two men were seen aloft on the look-out for "green water," and the captain, who was in the cabin, was constantly going, when, to the astonishment of every one on board, the ship struck on a coral reef, not noticed in Ingray's chart of 1857, or the Admiralty chart corresponding to it. The vessel was so damaged, that nautical men are acquainted. The ship remained lying heavily, but, by throwing overboard a portion of the cargo, she floated at midnight, making at that time a distance of 10 miles from the reef. Next day, Captain Berryman, who was a very experienced and had the position of the reef marked, so that in future the Admiralty might insert it in their charts, in order to guard against the recurrence of such a disaster. The vessel was so damaged, that the vessel would become a wreck, and arrangements were made to take to the boats if the abandonment of the ship was found necessary. Provisions were placed in the boats, and the crew, consisting of 100 men, the captain's wife, who had been confined only five days, it being the captain's intention, if the ship foundered, to make for Singapore, distant about 600 miles. However, she was fully resolved to adopt every possible means to save the ship, and the crew, cargo, and to the clear judgment and determination of Captain Berryman, aided by an indistinguishable crew, the preservation of the Westminster under circumstances of such a nature was treated as a miracle.

While at the entrance of the Balabac Straits five private prows were seen bearing down upon the Westminster. The pirates, no doubt, being under the supposition that the ship was then upon the reef, but when they saw the Westminster, they turned back, and, in the depths of water, where she lay at anchor, the

the pumps going every two hours. Several of the crew were Manila sailors, who knowing the singular character of the pirates, earnestly brought to the captain to put the vessel on the coast of Africa, and to the possession of the island would murder every soul on board. For six months in the year, in that part of the world, the wind blows from the north-east, varied occasionally by strong gusts from the north, and the vessel was kept running up as the pirates were seen approaching, and became the means of safety for the ship and crew. The piratical vessels could not approach, because of the blinding surf, and the crew were compelled to anchor near the coast. The captain Berryman an opportunity to lift his anchor and sail away before the wind, although his ship was in a feverishly damaged condition. The vessel did not stop until it was within five miles of the coast, where it was necessary to keep the pumps going for only fifteen minutes in every two hours, but the quantity increased as the ship went through the Straits into the Indian Ocean, which was reached on the 27th of September.

When the escape was encountered a fearful gale of wind, and her decks were partly swept by the heavy seas which broke over her. At this time the vessel made so much water that fears were entertained that she would be driven ashore. Fortunately, however, St. Helena sailed for Liverpool, on the 5th of March. The crew, who had worked with praiseworthy diligence at the pumps from the day the vessel struck, became exhausted, and four of the crew were sent ashore as patients in pumping the vessel during the remainder of her voyage home. When three days from St. Helena, the water in the vessel increased so rapidly, that it was necessary to employ the pumps every twenty minutes during the remainder of the voyage. For six weeks the ship's carpenter was engaged trying to drive a windmill to drive the pumps, in consequence of the illness of the crew, and the vessel was obliged to sail on board strong enough to stand the strain, and the experiment failed. A strong spar was, however, rigged from side to side of the fore-part of the ship, and the pumps were attached to it, and the vessel was kept in motion by the progress of the vessel, and these were connected by other wheels and bands with the pumping-gear, and thus a vessel was enabled to pump water. The ship was insured for £12,000, the freight was £10,500, and the value of the sugar was about £70,000, making in all property of the value of £92,500. The vessel was repaired entirely at the expense of the captain and crew.

When taken into the graving dock at Liverpool, it was found that the entire keel of the vessel had been torn away, the copper stripped off her bottom for some length, and her timbers so hot to prove that in some places they were scorched as much in thickness as 30 inches. As being in a disbarred condition, and as the cargo was so heavy and valuable a cargo into port, he regarded by seafaring men as little short of a miracle, and as reflecting the highest credit on the master and all his crew.

For the benefit of our nautical readers we subjoin a statement from the master:

The apparatus used in the mast repair, which consisted of a platform, studding-sail boom laid across the main rail, before the mainmast, the top-gallant rail having been removed to admit it. A large drum, about 4 feet in diameter, was fitted to the boom in a hole in the studding-sail pump, and the pump, which was 12 feet in diameter, was crossed and centred, which gave six arms to a wheel of 32 feet diameter. On the boom was nailed three angled pieces to fit the angle in the mast, the whole being secured by 12 inch bolts, the boom coming in-board. The end of each yard was strengthened by nailing on each side small pieces to receive the bolts, which were two feet long and one inch in diameter. The whole was secured with two sets of a half inch earing stuff. The angle lashings were of new strands well wedged.

Another drum was fixed abaft the pump gear, and plenty of speed was secured. At a raise of five knots, the pump was a little overworked, but it was only a matter of time. The suppers were not able to free the deck from water, and shoofs were made to conduct the water away. The ship made on an average seven miles per hour, but when going through a heavy swell, the water over the ship was made to pump herself, to the unspeakable relief of the crew.

The apparatus can be constructed and fitted in a day by the carpenter and two men, and is well worth

the trouble. We are glad to find that such services have been fully recognized by the underwriters, and if not generously rewarded, the master has at least received a very substantial acknowledgment of his ability in bringing the ship safe to port.

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**D**ANCING must be a decidedly jolly business in Louisville, Kentucky, for the papers say that "no less than five persons have been shot or cut at balls in that city within the previous few days"—all, no doubt, going as merrily in these saloons of pleasure as a funeral bell.

THE social position of the theatrical actor is inter-

Strolling along the Ladies' Mile one morning last summer, I take the liberty *I feel* it to be so—of doing sometimes, under the protection of a friend of a more respectable persuasion than myself, we came upon two pretty girls standing in the middle of the road, the centre of a knot of "swells," the real genuine, intelligent, and well-looking article, which I affect to despise, but inwardly envy in spite of myself. One of the girls looked up as we passed, from a somewhat bored attitude, pointed her finger at us, and with a look of half-pleased astonishment, and called out in a loud voice: "There's a rather shabby soprano—That's an actor!" There was no mistaking the fact that she was a lady, I suppose; but I felt strongly tempted to stare at her, say, my words—what can I do for you?" But I refrain, and I am glad to see my friend. I hear that she has been somewhat haughty with him since, as one who keeps doubtful

I am not going to indulge myself and bore my  
 readers with a recital of the "special parables" of  
 because, in good sooth, this sort of thing  
 annoys me than otherwise. It is gratifying to observe  
 that there are still people who, after due considera-  
 tion, are able to see that the family circle is  
 on the strength of a former state of things. They  
 think that I may have been a "gentleman." "Don't  
 you know Mr. So-and-so very well?" my friend  
 inquired. "I know him as well as you," I re-  
 plied. "He is good enough to regard me  
 as an equal, tells me, 'So-and-so, I have known  
 him as a gentleman before he went on the stage.'"  
 "If my friend takes it into his head to  
 say to me, 'So-and-so, I have known you as the  
 other,' "Ah, yes, of course," I say. "What  
 what I mean!" Hah, not an actor—or may he not  
 have three casts, not a good boot, good manners,  
 as you say, but—what have you? "What do  
 we not come? If you will let you ask us to dinner  
 to-morrow, we will be glad to come." "What do  
 if you jest with us? Do we not wish to do so?"  
 What we will our "gentlemen" is a thing of the past  
 and he is entitled to have his revenge. And the  
 oddest part of it is that the young men so  
 young men so love to talk as of their intimacy with  
 actors "of the stage." To have shaken hands with  
 Charles Kean—to have gazed through a cloud of  
 tobacco smoke upon the face of a famous actor—  
 potatoes intervening—to have drunk a glass of wine  
 with Mr. Bourne at the bar of a friendly public—  
 is not to have seen a passport to social distinc-  
 tion among your young men? "My friend,"  
 my friend, so often quoted, well remembers, when a  
 small boy at Harrow, the excitement caused when,  
 in reference to the approaching theatricals, he boasted  
 an intimate knowledge of the actors of that stage. Upon  
 the tremendous fact became known a big monitor  
 entered the room where the juniors were as-  
 sembled, and said with much grave interest—  
 "Shall I tell you who Charles Kean is?"  
 "Kean." And having seen him went away  
 satisfied. Then the little sisters at home! I was  
 not the only boy, yet bigger in their eyes when he  
 discussed familiarity of acquaintance of that stage. I  
 discuss, whose members are delightful, fascinating,  
 mysterious, anything but gentlemen. Gentility co-  
 exists with clerkship, with attorneyship, with trade,  
 with raw and unpolished manners.

[illegible]

Some masters held that the contracted holidays were

SOME masters hold that the protracted holidays now in vogue are indispensable, as a set-off against the increased mental tension to which schoolboys are now subjected in our modern and modernised schools, with their greatly extended range of subjects and the perpetually stimulating and stimulating atmosphere. In other words, as the work to be done is heavier, there is a larger need than formerly for prolonged periods of rest and relaxation. As school tasks are lengthened, so the time for doing them must be shortened. More work must be done in fewer and shorter days than sufficed for the contracted range of earlier studies. We confess we see no way out of this paradox except in a radical re-arrangement of the twenty-four hours of our old-fashioned day, and a large increase in the length of our astronomical year.

Another defence of abbreviated days for school and extended vacations in that home lessons have then to be made. But it is certain that the home domestic life is the right place for a heavy amount of school-work? Have parents been consulted in this boasted transfer of the work of the school-room to the family circle? The comfort of many a frayed and worn mother is more seriously compromised by this relegation of school-work from the shoulders of the master to the shoulders of the parent. The parent's evenings, which are the evening hours relieved of the incubus of heavy school tasks. Evenings at home belong in the hands of the family, and should not be trampled upon for more than such a moderate quantity of memory-work as a boy of average powers could dispose of in

Schools that give excessive holidays damage thereby the prospects of the pupils most seriously in the financial way, not especially in the way of employment in which they must enter the lists against youths not similarly handicapped. The important thing is that the pupils must be able to open, for the most part, ten and a half months in the year, prepare their scholars so well for profiting by the offer, chances that an increasing proportion of them will be able to do so. The education of the pupils of secondary education which is given through such agencies as the Working Men's College, the City of London College, the Evening Classes, carried out by the City of London Education Committee, and other similar channels. Youths thus equipped for intellectual contests become formidable competitors in the educational system, and in the process of which many important

status, and hence of young men of very humble social position, and destitute of political or family influence, have in recent years gained valuable appointments in the Civil Service, and other equally desirable spheres of activity. It is only fair to say that many of these appointments have been obtained by the candidates through the educational advantages they have acquired in schools under Government inspection, supplemented by attainments gained in evening classes. Such appointments are used foremost as a reward for the deserving, and have to be bestowed in parliamentary elections. The new Reform Bill confers on the artisan and operative class as large a hold on the gratitude of future M.P.'s, as strong a claim to their help in the scramble for office as public life has ever before known. The voters have heretofore monopolised. With that keen appreciation of favours to come which is believed to be the most steadfast basis of gratitude in all mankind, the Reform Bill has opened up a new field of obligation to the claims of their humbler constituents to such influence as can be brought to bear in the distribution of appointments. In the early future the prestige of family connections will be diminished, and the claims of the humblest citizen will be heard.

force. Drones will not be permitted to ask the money for which they are to be sold, and the money will cease to be the foremost recommendation for access to places of high emolument. Competition will come into unrestricted play for the superior as well as for the humbler grades of the public service. The middle class will not be able to conduct itself then only hold their own by the virtue of superior fitness. The aristocracy of intellect will displace adventitious and artificial titles to priority. Those that will not move forward must retrograde. The high schools of the future will be the social condition on which the middle and higher classes will henceforth be able to maintain their relative superiority in the social scale. Their schools, even more than those provided for the industrial ranks, will be the great centers of the life of the community. Endowed schools, more than all others, cry aloud for external pressure and guidance. We ought to know the reason why, with tendred greater revenues than in

earlier times, these allegorical institutions are, for the most part, educating no more boys than in the days of their founders. We ought, too, to be told why endowed schools require longer and more numerous holidays than public ones. The answer is, that the history of not a few of these wealthy foundations points to no other moral than that the gifts bestowed by a dead hand are demoralizing. Many a school with a very scanty endowment, or even with none at all, gives a better education than the most illustrious of those in the shade of a rich foundation. The latter are, however, a full instance of a stunted measure of working time.

The corrective and invigorating influence of authoritative inspection should be applied impartially to all schools, up to the very highest, and the quantity as well as the quality of the work should be guided by some better rule than can be discovered in existing practice. Of the many weighty social problems now awaiting solution, that now conduced to our education is the least. — Lord Lytton, Canon Robinson, and Mr. H. Babington — far indeed from being the least momentous.

In September last considerable excitement was caused

On September last considerable excitement was caused by the fact that John H. Buchanan, the express agent of the St. Louis and North Western Express Company, who was a boy named Willie Buchanan, had been kidnapped and pursued, drew a pistol and showed resistance. He was 17 years of age, and a native of Texas, and made the following statement:—I have lived at Seguin since the year about 1880, and have been employed by Captain E. B. Millet with a drove of cattle to be sent to Salt Lake City. Captain Millet had with him a man named Hennessey, whom he did not like, and endeavored to make him leave. Captain Millet told me and I told him that I would help him if he would let me go to any trouble he would help me out. At Belton Hennessey got into a fuss with another man and drew a knife on him, and the next day he came back with a pistol and a knife. Captain Millet then called him Captain Tag. I went up to him and asked him to sell me that knife that he drew on John Hebrick the night before; I just did this for fun; I did not care for the feelings between us then; as soon as I said that he commenced to laugh at me. He said, "I was a wild mule, and my pistol was not loaded. I rode up beside him and said, "Mr. Hennessey, take that back," and he just laughed at me and told me to go home where I came from. I went up to him with my pistol, and told him three times to take it back. He said, "Mr. Hennessey, if you do not take that back, I swear by my dead mother's grave, I will kill you for it when you get out of Texas." With that I turned around and spoke to him. This was about 1880, and I spoke to him but once after that till the 25th of July, at which time we were eating, and he took my gun, threw the coffee out of it and poured out some of the coffee. I told him to stop, and he said it did not mind what I was doing, and he again took down and stamp my head off; he again took it and I said nothing more till we crossed the Arkansas river. We were sent out on herd together, and I told him to go on ahead, and he went on ahead. He afterward he was writing a letter, and I rode past him three times to attract his attention; I then rode up to him, within twenty steps and him, and jumped to the ground, and he turned right and side and walked to the left, and I followed him. He said, "I don't mind said, "Hennessey, you can say your prayers, for I am not going to kill you. He said, "Willie, for God's sake don't shoot me; I take it all back and beg your pardon. I don't want to hurt you. I will let you five minutes. I then said, "Well, I won't shoot you," and turned to leave him. I was putting my pistol back in the scabbard and had taken about two or three feet from my horse when I heard him running straight toward me. I looked back and saw him right toward me; he had one hand on his pistol and the other reaching for me and his head bent down. I believed he intended to catch me and fling me down. I saw him coming and thought I was threatened to do so, and I mounted and rode. I saw him coming and thought what he had said, and aimed between eyes and shot him. As he felt his head struck and his hand bent down, he fell. He was a stout and active man, about thirty-three years of age; could jump thirteen feet, and was whipped four of the boys in the camp, and he was a fair fighter. He was a fair fighter, and was known for his overbearing ways, and feared on account of his prowess. I went right back to camp and found them all lying under the wagon, and I said:—"Captain Tag, I have killed the fellow who kidnapped me. I jump up, put my pistol back in my scabbard, and I said, "as I expected, some man will kill you before you are dead." I replied, "Well, let that go; you pay me for it, and let me ride." He said, "Well, what will I give you for it? I will give you five dollars." I said, "I would not stay, for he was going after a sheriff to treat me. I got on Millet's horse and rode off.

(From the Correspondent of the Sun.)

His Duke and Duchess of Parma (Pia of Naples) arrived here on Friday evening. Her Royal Highness is not far from her confinement, and has proffered some for that event that her child may be baptised in the name of the Duke of Parma, and his wife, for this winter. Besides the Neapolitan princes, Aragon, Trani, Tropani, and Caserta, and the King and Queen of Naples, several of the House of Orleans have announced their intention of being present during the Council, and the Queen of Spain is also likely to be the guest of her sister (by the mother's side), of the princess Del Drago. Don Carlos and the Duchess of Cadix, who is the sister of the Duke of Parma, may also be so, so as to be the guests of the Duke of Parma. There is a report that the King of Hanover is coming, to coveraige would be received with more pleasure with more cordial esteem by Pius IX. than the Italian monarch; but, beyond report, he does not touch for his arrival.

do not voice his arrival.

St. Peter's is nearly closed in. They are completing and sealing the canopy over the adjacent chapel being closed by walls of woodwork, covered with scagliola, imitating marble, in the different divisions, and with crimson serge in the "Aula Pontificia," where the cardinals and prelates will sit, all that remain to be completed in the building, the two tribunes left and right of the Papal throne, on which so much conjecture has been wasted, are intended for the sovereigns and personages of rank, and are to be preserved in the present state, as the above list will show your readers, are more necessary to be left unoccupied. They are the more necessary, as all the public ceremonies from Advent to the end of the year will be celebrated in the Council, in the enclosed space, the Sextine being much too small to hold the bishops expected. The French Government will send no special representatives, as the direct invitation has been addressed to the Emperor and Empress, and the Emperor's Majesty's instructions regarding the Council from his Government, as has also M. de Trauttmansdorff, the Austrian Ambassador, who is expected in Rome in a few days, are very clearly to the effect, "all of us are being fitted up as a bureau, and also a room where the bishops can retire for rest, refreshment, or communication with persons without, if necessary, and whence they can address their letters to their respective Governments." I suppose a lithographic press will probably be placed there.

The Italian Government addressed a circular to the Procurator-General on the attendance at the Council of the Italian bishops as follows:—

"Florence, September 30.

"As the time approaches indicated for the meeting of the Clerical Council, the Government of the Italian bishops have addressed the authorities in order to know whether they will be permitted to attend it.

"In reply to this demand, and in provision of others in like sense which must be made, His Majesty's Government have declared that they oppose any obstacles to the bishops and other ecclesiastics desirous of attending the assembly above mentioned.

"The Government, however, while faithful to its principle of religious liberty, cannot but insist that absolutely no ulterior resolutions on all matters which may clash with the laws of the kingdom or the rights of the State. You are required to communicate the above disposition to the ordinaries comprised in the list of the bishops, and to inform them of their rule and guidance, and to acknowledge the receipt of the present letter to this office.

(Signed) "PIROTTI,"  
"Minister of Grace and Justice."  
There can be very little doubt that the decisions of the Council will have the effect of restoring law to the kingdom of Italy, and short of an abdication of its claims on the annexed provinces, the Pope can hardly expect to steer clear of all questions which may be interpreted as trenching on the rights of Victor Emmanuel.



## DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

## VICTORIA HOUSE.

## DRESS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY will show, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, a beautiful variety of NEW PRINTED ALFAGAS, at 11s. FULL DRESS.

Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY will also offer their stock of Summer Dress at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, in order to secure, as usual, a complete clearance.

## CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF

## FARMER and COMPANY.

THIS SALE, which commenced on the 6th December, now twenty-five days, and during which time Drapery to a large amount has been sold, the best guarantee of the bona fide character of the sale, will be continued until the promise made, as officially advertised.

Goods brought forward every morning to supply the great demand for them at the prices at which they are sold.

To hotel keepers and parties furnishing the present is a favorable opportunity for the purchase of shawls, caftans, dresses, blouses, table damask, napkins, towels, counterpane, quilts, bedticks, glasscloths, tablecloths, flannels, blankets, &c.

Commence House, January 1.

## R. O. W. N.

## MOLESKIN TROUSERS.

## PURCHASE BY RETAIL.

## WHOLESALE.

## FROM ALL WAREHOUSEMEN AND IMPORTERS

## THE COLONIES.

## NEW FLOOR CLOTHS.

## Landed yesterday, ex Australia.

## PATENT SEASONED FLOOR CLOTHS.

New Designs and Bordered Floorcloths.

DAVID JONES and CO. solicit the inspection of their NEW DESIGNS.

## FLOOR CLOTHS.

These shipments, ex Rotterdam, and Schom, from most reputable manufacturers in Europe, are warranted and prepared for this climate by a Patent Process.

They have also just landed

## CHOICE PATTERNS IN TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

Patent Victoria Brussels.

All-wood Dutch Kidderminster.

WITH RUGS TO MATCH EACH PATTERN AND CLASS.

Families furnishing are urged to inspect the above prior to making their selections elsewhere.

## 1870.—CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

The prettiest present for a lady is six pairs of Hobson and Whiting's choice Kid Gloves, packed in a velvet pouch.

HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

OWING to the continued increase of business combined with the result of the application of ready-made principles in buying and selling, J. TURNER, the proprietor of the MARKET CLOTH HALL, is now enabled to supply all goods throughout the stock at fully 10 per cent less than his hitherto been charged, without in any way compromising his fame for the superior quality, rich and finish of all goods, and the absolute establishment, the reduction in price being effected by having goods manufactured expressly to his own orders, and thereby saving to him the amount usually charged by jobbers for his import.

J. T. has now on hand the largest and most magnificent stock of woollen in the purchase of shawls, from an inspection of which is respectfully invited. The trade and public supplied with cut lengths or piece at wholesale prices.

The most talented cutters in the colony are employed, and perfection is obtained by each having charge of the garment they are most skilful at cutting. The very large business of the Market Cloth Hall has been in that respect an advantage that cannot fail to give universal satisfaction.

Note the number—481, George-street.

Two doors North of the Grafton Arms.

## ALPACA SACR, men's shawls, from 2s; also, the Alpaca

Gaiters, at HOWES', 88, King-street.

## HOWES' TAILORING HOUSE.—GREAT

## REDUCED PRICES, 88, King-street.

## HOWES' BLACK CLOTH CLOSET, or Walking

Suits, made to order, silk-lined, 88, King-street.

## HOWES' Fancy Tweed Trousers and Vest to match,

well-shrunk, to order, 26s.

## HOWES' TAILORING HOUSE.—Fancy Tweed

Suits, to order, £2 10s. 88, KING-STREET.

## HOWES' Fancy Silk Mixed Suits, made to order.

Choicest colors and patterns, well-shrunk, £2 10s.

## HOWES' Silk-mixed Gaiters, to order. Beautiful

materials to select from, 35s.

## HOWES' Good Black Cloth Suits, made to order, from

£2 10s. 88, KING-STREET, Sydney.

## TWEEDS.—Tweeds for SALE, cheap, from 2s. 6d. per

yard, in any length, at HOWES', 88, King-street.

## STOCK AND STATIONS.

## LOVELL, CONCORD.—A quiet good COW, for

SALE or HIRE. The use of the paddocks can be had for a limited number of horses.

## LIVELIHOOD PLAINS SHEEP STATION FOR

SALE.

The well-known Station of Black Creek, with the adjacent run of Phillip Creek, and Cattle and Spring Creek, including 700 acres of purchase land, and the district of Liverpool Plains, and adjoining the A. A. Co.'s Warak Wattle. With these runs will be sold 15,000 Collyer head sheep, a large proportion of which are maiden ewes.

For further information apply to WILLIAM T. KERN, Esq., the Resident Magistrate, or to BOWLAND J. KALLIE, Colliery.

## 500 TO 800 HEAD OF CATTLE can be received on

terms, to stock three runs of cattle, and to be sold in all seasons, 3000 head of cattle, in the Lachlan district.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAM JONES, Auctioneer, Stock, Station, and General Commission Agent, Forbes.

## DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

FOR SALE THE STATIONS AND TOOK belonging to the late Mr. JAMES HALL, of Unswellby. Full particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement. Information in the meantime can be obtained by applying to

SULLIVAN and TINDALE, 400, George-street, Sydney.

## AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.

Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, as above.

Regular Sales: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Campden, every afternoon.

Horses and Vehicles on hire.

## Saddle and Harness Horse.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A handsome dark bay gelding, 16 hands high, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

Horse Carriage.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A light bay gelding, built to order by Messrs. A. and W. Bury, and got by Scudellio, a thorough carriage horse, accustomed to run both single and double.

A light bay gelding, built to order by Arthur.

A light bay gelding, built to order by Arthur.

Saddles, single, double, and pair horse harness, made to order by J. W. London.

Horse clothing, &c.

## Buggy and Harness.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A fine over-seat buggy, in good condition.

Also a set of harness, in good condition.

Bay Changer, Saddle, and Harness.

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A fine over-seat buggy, in good condition.

Also a set of harness, in good condition.

Bay Changer, Saddle, and Harness.

## Paddle and Harness Horse.

## GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.)

will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A brown gelding, 4 years old, by Allerman, broken to saddle, side saddle, and harness.

Important Unreserved Sale, to be held on the Ground at

Victoria Hall, Prospect, on TUESDAY next, the 11th inst.

## THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by

Mr. Thomas Wilbow, to sell, on the premises, as above, the following:—

Farming stock and implements, dairy ditto, household furniture, kitchen utensils, hand-reared dairy cattle, milch cows, with calves at foot; springers, hares, sheep, bullocks, &c.; 1 bull calf by "Imperial Purple," working horses, with harness, drays, carts, ploughs, harrows, chaise vans, chaises, &c.; sheep, lambs, pigs, geese, ducks, fowls, guinea fowls; lay, straw, and oats, &c., &c.

2 large boilers, suitable for butchering purposes.

1000 gallons superior colonial wine, in hogshells and quarter-casks.

Also,

1 patent mangle.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock punctually. Luncheon provided on the ground.

Terms, cash.

## G. M. PITT has received instructions from

Mr. M. J. Leary, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,

200 prime fat wethers, in lots.

## SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received

instructions from Mr. Keyes, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 10th inst., at their House-

hold Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,

160 very fine fat cattle, in lots.

## SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received

instructions from Stephen Scholier, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 10th inst., at their House-

hold Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,

150 very fine fat cattle, in lots.

## HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by

auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY.

Hay, straw, lucerne, &c. Terms, cash.

## S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the

Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

## BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, at

THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

At half-past 11, at the same Yards, 733, George-street, Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.

At 1 o'clock sharp.

The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of

1000 and 1000 butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6," and many other first-class

travels; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, laid, home, &c., &c.

## ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Rail-

way, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY.

Hay, lucerne, straw, 4 tons put up.

Fat calves, 25 pigs, suckers, poultry.

200 prime fat lambs, J. Kenyon.

Roll and kept butter, eggs, cheese (Parsons's price),

lamb, and

Heavy, fruit, potatoes.

At 1 o'clock sharp.

Tallow, hides, sheepskins, califkins, &c.

Hay, straw, &c.

## HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the

Railway Station, THIS MORNING, Friday, at 10 o'clock. Terms, cash.

## C. V. WALDRON and CO. will sell by

auction, at their Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A large quantity of butter (choice brands), 14 boxes tallow, 250 grass seed.

## H. S. GIBSON will sell by auction, at the

Railway Station, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, by the truck load.

## MORT and CO. will sell by public auction,

at their Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 7th January, at 11 o'clock.

Cattle, horses, &c.

## IRVIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at

their Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th January, at 11 o'clock.

Hay, straw, &c.

## JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction,

at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 7th January, at 11 o'clock.

Cattle, horses, &c.

## O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public

auction, at his Produce Store, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Hides and calves, &c.

At 2.30 p.m.

Tallow and coconut oil.

For Positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

## J. T. SMITH has been instructed to sell by

public auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., on SATUR-

DAY, 8th January instant, at the Barracks Hill, Windsor.

The two-storied brick house and premises situate in

George-street, Windsor, recently in the occupation of Mr. James Bates. The house contains 8 rooms on the ground floor, and 4 rooms upstairs, good day cellars, kitchen, laundry, storeroom, and stable.

The premises are well adapted for store or hotel.

Terms at sale.

## MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been

favoured with instructions from the proprietor, who is relinquishing business, to sell by auction, at his

Room, Wyndham-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock

The stock-in-trade of a fancy dealer and stationer, comprising:

Stationery, ink, note paper, &c.

Toys, albums, workboxes, fancy goods.

A large assortment of superior valentines.

Rings, penknives.

Brassware, show glasses.

Large glass case.

Counter cases, &c.

Terms, cash.

On the Premises, 288, George-street.

Stock-in-Trade of a Draper and Clothier.

## TUESDAY, January 11th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been in-

structed by Messrs. W. J. Tickle and Co., who are relinquishing

drapery trade, to sell by auction, on the premises as above, on TUESDAY next, at half-

past 10 o'clock prompt.

The entire and well-selected stock of general drapery, dress materials, hosiery, haberdashery, &c.

Also,

Lease, goodwill.

Furniture, curtains, fillings, glassware, &c.

Full particulars in future issue.

## FRIDAY, 7th January.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex City of Manchester, from Glasgow.

## PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to

sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction

Room, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock

10 tons 1-inch hoop-iron.

Slightly damaged.

Terms, cash.

Also 1 case iron railings.

## FRIDAY, 7th January.

## PEEK and FRERICHS will sell by auc-

tion, at the Exchange Auction Room, 273,

George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

86 bound hoop iron, 1 to 1 1/2 inch; woolpacks and wool-

bagging, twine, brushware, and sundries.

## The Fine British Built Ship

## PARISIAN.

of 710 Tons Register.

## THE FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER BARQUE

HADDINGTON,

of 475 tons Register.

## R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received

instructions from the owner, previous to that

gentleman's departure for Europe, to sell by auction,

THIS DAY, January 7th, at 11 o'clock,

The superior British built ship PARISIAN, of 1000

tons burthen, classed at Victoria for 3 years, just out

of Outbait's Yard, having received a thoroughly

extensive overhaul and refit, and ready for any

voyage.

And



[illegible]

KP, a competent **MACHINIST** for Wools  
Vilem's. None others need apply 35, Belshane.

ED, a good Sand MOULDER, for small work  
water, iron foundry, Essex-st., Lower George-st.

ED, an Engine Fitter, Steam-smith, Brick  
and 2 Carpenters. Bone Mills, Plympton.

ED, a good BLACKSMITH. Apply M  
dale's, F. Laseetter and Co.'s."

ED, a YOUTH, for the Clicking; and BOY  
ing. J. and G. M. Murrie, 35, Goulburn-st.

ED, a CABINET MAKER, for a small job  
Lower George-street.

ED, a practical GARDENER—single man  
Graham, seedman, Market.

**E. D. an ASSISTANT MASTER** for the U. S. Seminational School, Permatatta, Acheh, B.

ED, a young Man, as GARDENER, who can  
and make himself generally useful. Apply  
Birrell, 387, George-street, between 9 and 10

ED, a CIVIL ENGINEER, who is practically  
experienced with the construction of Railways  
to take the management of section. Written  
stating the amount of salary required, to be  
Sommer, and Co, 260, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

unsp-utable young person wants ENGAGE

ED. for a Young Lady, SITUATION, a  
gentle Government in a family, where children are  
present. Is capable of teaching English and music  
and French. Post-office. Ashfield.

ON, to look after and drive one or two horses  
wise useful: is sober and active. J. D. M.

**SERVANTS WANTED**  
**AL SERVANT** wanted. Meet COAST-STREET 11-12  
 Mrs. F. Vickers, Waverley.

ED, General SERVANT. Must have good references. Mrs. Perry, Stanmore, Newtoun

ID, a good General SERVANT. Mts.  
 Mason, 2, Carlton Villas, Waverley Road.  
 ID, a good General SERVANT. (Photostat-  
 y a' Hill, Victoria-street.  
 ID, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs.  
 Davis, Stephen-street, Balmain.  
 ID, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs.  
 Davis, Stephen-street, Balmain.  
 ID, a General SERVANT. Sportsman's  
 B. & T. V. Road, Raglan-street, Waterloo.  
 ID, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs.  
 Davis, Stephen-street, Balmain.

to, a young woman, as General SERVANT  
of Wales Hotel, 718, George-street.

D, General SERVANT, for small family.  
Apply Mrs. Kearns, South Head Road.

D, a young Girl, as General SERVANT,  
want: 2 in family. 754, George-st., Haymarket.

D, a General SERVANT. Apply 133,  
King-street.

D, a General SERVANT (Protestant) in a  
family. 222, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

D, good General SERVANT (small family).

18. ID, a Girl, as General SERVANT. 98.

Head Boy's, opposite Arnold's.  
 ID, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Stedman,  
 South Head Road.  
 ID, a good General SERVANT. Apply at  
 Long's, 398, George-st., op. Telegraph Office.  
 ID, good General SERVANT. North Shore  
 and wash well. Apply at 4, Mrs. Letheby's.  
 ID, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT  
 Albion-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

**OLD, a thorough and General SERVANT.**  
Maine street North.

Macquarie-street North.  
ED, General SERVANT; small private house, 191, Sussex-street, next Labour in Vain.  
ED, a number of good General Servants, referred, for small families. Newtown Labour Office.  
ED, a strong GIRL, to assist with children and housework. Mrs Harrison, 13, Bathurst-st.  
ED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. App. by Clarence-street.

ED, a GIRL, to assist in house work. Apply  
King-street, near Sussex-street.

ED, a little GIRL, to mind a child. Apply  
Macquarie-street.

ED, a GIRL, to assist in housework, wages  
are no children. Apply 188, Pitt-street.

ED, a little GIRL. Mrs. Harris 10, Bu-  
ham-street, off Devonshire-street.

ED, a GIRL, about 16. Sportsman's Arms  
corner of Bay and Ullim streets.

LD, a respectable young GIRL; small family  
Prince-street.

ED, a GIRL, about 18. Appy No. 6, Aste-  
ter-ter, Abercrombie-st., Parkman-st.  
ED, good strong GIRL, to assist in house-  
and mind a baby. Mrs. Appleton, 60, Prince-  
ton-st. Appy 414, Chestnut-st.  
ED, a useful GIRL, in a family of two. 30  
-ter-street, Woolloosine.  
ED, a young GIRL, about 12 or 14, for house-  
No. 1, Tudor-terrace, Crown-st. Surry Hills.  
ED, a GIRL, to milk, and a MAN to feed c-  
beneficial. S. Reves, Miller's pt.  
ED, a Servant GIRL. Apply after 10 o'clock  
75, Crown-st. Surry Hills.  
ED, a Girl, as NURSE. Mrs. Tinsley  
Alpha House, St. John's Road, Giebe.  
ED, a WIDOW, as working house-keeper. (a

...gentleman (city). Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-s

ED, a respectable Man, with good references, as NURSE. 107, Madison-street.

ED, a NURSEMAID. Wagon, 10s a week. s. Conway, 400, George-street.

ED, a respectable young Person, as HOUSE-PAVLOUR MAID. 138, Castleburgh-st. N.

ED, COOK and Landress. s. Focusing Man. s. catic. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

ED, a respectable COOK and LANDRESS. s. dress at Pierce's, William-street.

ED, a respectable COOK and LANDRESS. s. gerald's Cottages, Macinty-street.

ED, a strong LAD. John Baptist and S.

ED. strong BOY, accustomed to green grocer

**ED.**, a young MAN, to cut up meat.  
84, South Head Road.

**ED.**, a BOY accustomed to boat closing. B. g.  
Atgail, 451, George-street.

**ED.**, a stout LAD. R. Butters, Gt'vauk  
n Works, South Head Road.

**ED.**, a BOY, with a knowledge of boat making.  
Dubois, Campdown.

**ED.**, a MAN, to grow m. grave, tank, and  
generally useful. J. Pemellin & Co., Farmington

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tel, York and King streets. Apply after 9 a.m.

**ED.**, a young MAN, to cut up meat.

CFD, a MAN, to undertake cooling studies

ED, a respectable young Man, as PORTER, a good reference. 314, George-street.

**MANSION** in Macquarie-street North, two miles from the Civil Service Club. Apply to **McKee**, 9, Bridge-street.

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**O F F I C E**, 121, 62, Macquarie-street. One is in front room. Apply to **Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.**

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**No.**

On the 20th  
Richard W. A.  
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